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The Decorator and Furnisher Supplement.

DEVOTED TO THE

Upholstery, Carpet, Furniture and House Furnishing Trades.

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No. 6.

NORTHROP'S EMBOSSED PATENT CEILING.

THIS ceiling belongs to the class of iron or tin ceilings now being so extensively put up by Mr. H. S. Northrop, of Franklin and Centre streets, this city. They have proved exceedingly valuable in public buildings, stores and other similar situations. They are frequently placed in old work over plaster, which Mr. Northrop advises us forms a large part of his business. The permanent character of this ceiling and its vast superiority to plaster in point of permanency and freedom from injury should claim a careful scrutiny of its merits. In addition to these points of advantage, it lends itself readily to decorative purposes. The example selected is the interior of a dining-room in which embossed iron is used for the ceiling, the whole making a very decorative effect.

It is composed of the panels of embossed iron or bright tin.

The cornice is of fine corrugated iron. The lower edge is nailed to a wall strip and covered by the foot moulding. A narrow panel of twilled iron is used as a border, made sufficiently wide so that a certain number of panels, with the border and cornice, will cover the given space.

These mouldings may be omitted and the ceiling varied in a multitude of ways in accordance with the taste of the designer. It has been Mr. Northrop's purpose to meet the wants of his patrons, and where sizes of rooms are given he will submit designs for approval, and where roofs are made working plans are furnished showing how they may be erected, so that ceilings can be shipped to a distance and put up by ordinary mechanics.

These embossed ceilings are a recent addition to Mr. Northrop's line of fine corrugated and twilled paneled ceilings. In no place have these iron ceilings worked with such perfect satisfaction as in its application over old plastered ceilings. This is done without removing the plaster, causing no mess, and in much less time than it takes to re-plaster, and generally without serious interference with business. The plaster deadens any sound from floors above. Furring strips are usually put up against the plaster, holding it in place. They are secured by long nails reaching into the joists, and the iron work is then applied. If there is a plaster cornice it may be removed or covered by an iron cornice sufficiently large.

Plaster ceiling, no matter how cheap, may prove to be the most expensive ceiling that could be used, particularly in stores, where it may be easily damaged by water or working above them, and in churches or other buildings where the ceiling is next to the roof. Very few roofs, even if perfect when new, remain so for any length of time, and a small leak soon loosens or stains the plaster or spoils the decoration. In an iron ceiling, any water leaking on it will run out at the nearest rosette.

This ceiling has in several instances, we learn, been the means of saving large buildings from destruction by fire, as it confined the flames to the rooms they originated in.

It has recently been applied to the following buildings: The new school on South Third street, in Brooklyn, with the embossed ceilings. Recent work with the other ceilings are the large hall of the parish school of the Redemptorists Mission Church, in Boston; four floors of Barnard, Sumner & Co.'s dry goods building in Worcester; Putnam Free School and Church of Immaculate Conception, Newburyport, Mass.; First Presbyterian Church, Lansing, Mich.; First M. E. Church, Wolcott, N. Y.; restaurants of H. D. Bristol, 362 Sixth avenue, and of J. P. Windolph, corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street, New York City.

The attention of buyers of window shades is called to the very handsome and novel styles introduced by Wm. Rommel, of 410 Marshall street, Philadelphia. Among the new designs are a number of daddies which are very attractive, great attention being paid to this branch of the business. Any of our readers who desire a fine line of these goods will find it to their advantage to write for price lists.

SKETCH FOR CEILING.

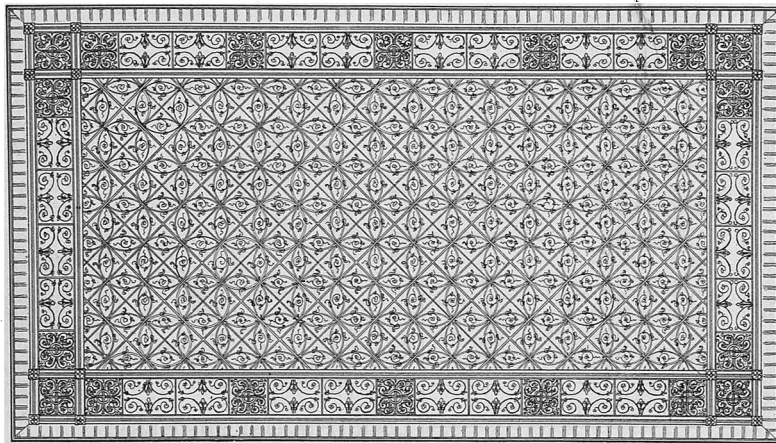
THE sketch printed on page 176 is especially designed so that it can be reproduced in larger scale (1 inch=18 inches) entirely by stencil work, thereby enabling the decorator to compete with the paperhanger when necessary, that is, when the price is an important factor. The stencils may be used instead of pounces when a more artistic execution is wanted and paid for. The simplest manner, with an excellent result, is to tint the entire ceiling cream or warm gray color and stencil the whole ornamentation, frieze, dots, flower bunches and circles in gold, bronze, or bronze color, yellow ochre slightly broken with green and burnt sienna. The streamers stenciled a warm pink. In the center circles, flowers; in the corners, heads or cupids representing the four seasons. The circles are 10 inch diameter; the center, 18½ inch. The Stencil Co. of New York, 228 East 59th street, New York (originators of this and many other sketches), have in stock suitable medallions, excellently painted by hand in tempera colors on paper, which can be pasted in these circles. All the stencils can be

the large solid single piece made of white crockery with its glass surface.

Wood, of course, was the worst of all, its porosity allowing the absorption of dirt, or possibly even the germs of disease, saying nothing of the exhalation of offensive smells and the liability to crack when unused for any length of time.

Slate, soapstone and other materials from their nature must be put together with joints, and the best made joint is liable sooner or later to leak. Cement, under the action of the alkali of soap, will disintegrate to a greater or less depth and become rough. Plain metals will rust, and even when coated it is only a matter of time when the surface will be exposed.

All these objections were overcome by Monahan's invention of the solid crockery tub. Made in one piece of imperishable material, non-absorbent, with no joints, every one of the objections named seems to have been overcome, and the result is a stationary tub the perfection of neatness and cleanliness. The Stewart Ceramic Co., whose address will be found in our advertisement columns, and who are the owners of the patent, will furnish illustrated price lists on application.



EMBOSSED CEILING.

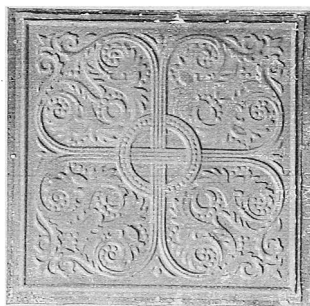
had at the above address for \$3.00; cloth-faced and prepared, \$4.50. One quarter of the inner ceiling and a part of the frieze stenciled black on best quality stencil paper, \$1.50, or 50c. when bought with the stencils.

SANITARY engineering has taken its place among the exact sciences and in no way has its progress upward been more facilitated than by the discovery and application of new materials. A readable essay might be written upon the

well pleased with it. It is also applied to the leather gimp used for desks, a feature which will doubtless be highly appreciated by this line of trade. For those who still prefer the ancient method of tacks, the same grade of gimp will be supplied without the adhesive back.

THE house of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., of 12 East 22d street, New York, is not a mere association of artists; nor is it on the other hand a mere association for commercial success. It is a thoroughly systematized establishment with capital to carry out the theory of its founders.

The house accepts no agencies, and has no interest in any particular materials or manufactures. It carries no stock of any kind, while it is a buyer of whatever the world affords of talent, skill or of commodities as the requirements of its clients demand. Therefore each opportunity is improved with an eye single to the best result; and when the importance of the work demands any article or combination that the markets of the world cannot furnish, Messrs. J. B. Tiffany & Co. are prepared to supply the invention, and to execute anything in the whole scope of constructive and decorative fine art.



EMBOSSED PANEL.

evolution of the washtub, from the old-fashioned round half barrel which on wash days was wont to stand upon a stool, and over which the housewife bent double, while the husband kept away from home, through the various stages of tin, zinc, slate, soapstone, galvanized, painted or enameled iron, up to its present highest development in the shape of

One of the most welcome of all newspapers to fireplaces of those who desire to make home more attractive is the DECORATOR AND FURNISHER, a large thirty-two page handsomely printed and illustrated monthly magazine. The publication is just what the ladies desire to aid them in designing and executing the numerous articles their deft fingers fashion for household adornment. To all such the DECORATOR will indeed be a boon and its varied columns on special and miscellaneous subjects will be of interest to every member of the fireside circle. It is printed in colors on calendered paper and is the peer of any publication in the country.—Seneca Advertiser.

THE DECORATOR AND FURNISHER contains a great amount of information concerning the latest features in artistic furniture and household ornament.—Indianapolis Journal.